The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 15. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Bloomsburg Business Directory

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vi-n13

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block Main st., west of Market. vi-n13

CLOTHING, &c.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vi-n13

J. W. CHAMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Harriman's building, Main street. vi-n13

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vi-n13

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n13

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vi-n13

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, corner southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n13

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite American house. vi-n13

A. SOLLENBERGER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vi-n13

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vi-n13

DAVID REITZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vi-n13

PROFESSIONAL.

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D., surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vi-n13

J. P. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vi-n13

J. G. BUTTER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vi-n13

DR. R. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vi-n13

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ranson building, Main st. vi-n13

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market st. vi-n13

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vi-n13

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies fancy dress goods, notions, Exchange Main and Market sts. vi-n13

MISS M. E. FURMAN, millinery, Main st., below Harriman's store, east of Market st. vi-n13

THE MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main st., eight doors below American house. vi-n13

MISS M. D. ROBINSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vi-n13

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Rufus Leacock superintendent. vi-n13

WIDMYER & TAYLOR, confectionery, fruit, and ice cream saloon, Wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vi-n13

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, Market st. and Main st., directly below Ikeler's. vi-n13

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. P. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n13

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vi-n13

FRICK HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vi-n13

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vi-n13

J. P. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Calman, superintendent. vi-n13

WM. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Silver's brick south side Main st. vi-n13

MERCHANTS, GROCERS, &c.

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, meal, shoes, hardware, etc., Exchange block, Main street. vi-n13

M'KELVY NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, meal, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., southeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n13

A. J. KLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Hosiery, notions, groceries, fancy groceries, etc., Main st., opposite court house. vi-n13

J. E. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vi-n13

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vi-n13

L. T. SHARPE, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vi-n13

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n13

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n13

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vi-n13

H. HUNSICKER, meats, groceries, tobaccos and confectionary, Main st., below American house. vi-n13

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, boots and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts.

WILLIAM ERASSMUS, confectioneries, Main st., just above court house. vi-n13

F. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vi-n13

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vi-n13

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vi-n13

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vi-n13

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vi-n13

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vi-n13

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick no Main st., west of Market st. vi-n13

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vi-n13

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building up stairs. vi-n13

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vi-n13

J. F. PROART, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n13

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer several doors from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-n13

N. W. HARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal Main st., opposite court house. vi-n13

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vi-n13

JOHN A. FUNSTON, paints, oils and each rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West sts. vi-n13

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemical coal and Hay Stapler's foundry. vi-n13

J. KUEN, dealer in meat hallow, etc., Chemical foundry, back of American house. vi-n13

LITTLE EST, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, meal, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vi-n13

J. B. PURSEL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vi-n13

M. ARTMAN, C. H. BILLINGER, P. E. ARTMAN,

ARTMAN, BILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Sanbes & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS, CHAIN PAGS, CORDAGE, &c. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE.

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-ly.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

The undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

on the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a spicendid place to pass the hot months of Summer. H. E. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travelers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robbins Hotel Property, located a

FEW ROODS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the city. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and fawtal manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tm.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and it is proprietor announces to its former creation and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of this great thoroughfare to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all such noxious drugs. He will endeavor to merit public patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

and well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. SAMUEL SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SLICED TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON CALMAN,

Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House and Establishment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everitt, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished RAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and best eatables. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr6'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,

Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANADA,

Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

42 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia county.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,

Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALE, SHIRELL & CO., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON.
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK.
JOHN DERRICK, DANIEL SOYER.
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL.
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

LOOK HERE LADIES.

SOMETHING NEW. Mrs. Julia A. and Miss Sadie K. Barkley will open, on the corner of Main and West streets, Bloomsburg, on the ninth day of October,

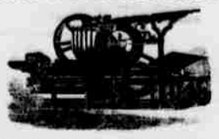
A LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FASHIONABLE CLOAK PATTERN and DRESS STORE.

With an entirely new assortment of the late, latest and most fashionable goods, with patterns and styles to match, and at reasonable rates than ever before presented, that they can accommodate the public in every particular.

NOW IS THE TIME. Call and examine our stock and select your patterns.

October 4, 1867.

THE COLUMBIAN.



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
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Four square	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE, FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. LVELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. TAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with R. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sept6'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT E. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ Office—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Diemer's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. may24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for ninety years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar1'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 29, 1-y.

S. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
over Widmyer & Taylor's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dye and Whiskers colored black or brown. Also, Jones' Liquid Sulphur restores hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared to do all kinds of

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice and in the best style of the art. Those changing work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light street, October 4, 1867.

EVERY Customer may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHAMBERLIN'S Clothing store.

Choice Poetry.

THE SABBATH.

Frosty glides the brook, and blows the gale,
Yet yonder hallo the quiet mill!
The whirling wheel, the reeking sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Calo,
Thy strength the slave of want may be!
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah, tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the breast,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest glide
What image charms to light mine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth
The rest from mortal toils is given;
On snatch the brief reprieve from earth
And pass—a guest to heaven.

They tell thee in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion buried,
When rich and poor, with jester rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas, since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man,
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven, at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's sordid awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
O Dives, from thy banquet hall;
The seventh the Father opes his door,
And holds his feast for all!

E. L. BELWEN.

Miscellaneous.

STONEWALL JACKSON.

It would seem to nearly every mind that of all the characters of the war none could present finer material for the graphic pen of a historian than the very distinguished commander who fell at Chancellorsville now nearly four years ago. Whether Mr. Cooke has availed himself of the advantages presented by his subject will hereafter be shown. At a very early point in the volume, however, the reader becomes aware of a discursive and disconnected effort to carry along, at the same time with the details of the life of General Jackson, whatever of thrilling event or important history can possibly be interwoven. This probably arises from a fact already alluded to, that there has been so little of authentic record concerning the war, especially that which pertains to the part enacted by the late Confederate States, that the attempt to chronicle any one episode or character made prominent during the struggle, tempts the writer to venture upon other, and even greater fields of interest. General Stonewall Jackson was of and in himself all sufficient to inspire every line of every chapter of these four hundred pages without a single digression to pay homage to the intrepid Ashby, the chivalrous Stuart, or other southern officers whom Mr. Cooke goes out of his way to sketch and honor.

However this is a mere matter of taste with the author, and must not be unduly criticised without taking into account how much of unrecorded history arose at every point of the narrative and which could not fail to be of the greatest value and interest. Hence we shall not dwell minutely upon the execution of the work. Mr. Cooke was known before the war as a successful Virginia lawyer and a somewhat popular author. While serving in various capacities in the southern armies, he wrote many brilliant accounts of battles and sieges, which found their way alike into American and English journals. Since the war he has been engaged in writing for the New York papers, and the book now before us is largely made up from these random contributions to daily and weekly journals. It is not unlikely that some readers will detect passages which they remember to have read elsewhere, and which appeared originally in some of our morning papers. Such is the case of the very interesting descriptions of the death of Ashby and the death of General Jackson. They are very graphic, however, and will well bear a second perusal.

We think it requires no sharp sense of prophesy to declare which of the names rendered conspicuous by our civil conflict are to endure and which to be forgotten. On the northern side we shall be very much surprised if the developments of time do not place upon the roll as one of the most unsuccessful of all the commanders the name of Gen. M'Clellan. First in honor, because greatest in what he accomplished, careful history will record the name of Gen. Sherman close beside that of Gen. Grant. Gen. Sheridan and Admiral Farragut will alike inspire the admiration and gratitude of the people for their brilliant achievements. On the southern side we shall have first and greatest the name of Gen. Lee. Next to him will shine the glorious, daring and wonderful exploits of General Thomas Jackson, who will always be known by the sobriquet given to him at Manassas. The third name upon the southern list will be that of Gen. Joseph Johnston, and beyond this we do not conceive that history will have many names to perpetuate. And if we shall prove mistaken with regard to some of these here mentioned, we feel sure that the name of Sherman on one side and of Jackson on the other will be among the last to be forgotten.

In narrating the early life of General Jackson, Mr. Cooke confesses that he draws from the most scanty material. Jackson, the unsuccessful cadet at West Point; Lieutenant Jackson, the unmarked officer of a battery before Vera Cruz; and Professor Jackson, the awkward instructor at Lexington, furnish little or nothing to satisfy the pen of the biographer. In fact, we doubt if West Point has numbered among all its graduates a single man whose life has been so barren of incident as was that of Thomas Jackson up to the time when General Lee called him to Richmond to aid in the preliminary arrangements of the war. His only characteristic by which he was rendered notable was that of an intense devotion to religion. By this he was better known than by anything else among the students at Lexington. General Lee, however, had become acquainted with some of the elements in General Jackson's character which would tend to make him a successful military officer, and it was at his own request that General Jackson entered upon the active campaign which ended two years afterward with the surrender of his life. Into these two years were crowded enough of gallant achievement and heroic adventure to make the immortal fame of at least a score of men.

Commencing in the Valley of the Shenandoah, rushing in at the critical point at the first battle of Manassas, and by almost superhuman endeavors, turning a threatened route into an unexpected victory, and there gaining his title of Stonewall, which was ever afterwards used to distinguish himself as well as the brigade which he commanded; vibrating back and forth between Harper's Ferry and Cedar Creek; crossing and recrossing the mountains, now to attack Banks and now to deceive Fremont; driven from Winchester and soon again welcomed back through the prowess of his arms; hearing the call of his general, who was looking from Richmond upon the one hundred thousand men which General M'Clellan had marshaled upon the fields of Henrico and New Kent, and posting across the country with marvelous rapidity, until he, too, was ready to share in the terrible tragedies to be enacted upon the Chickahominy; thenceforward the thunder-cloud which poured out blood and slaughter all the way from New Kent to Malvern Hill and Cold Harbor; again sounding his war call upon the plains of Manassas, to the dismay of pompous Pope; and, finally, sweeping around from Fredericksburg to Chancellorsville with unprecedented rapidity, and pouncing down upon the national forces at an unexpected moment, bringing terrible slaughter to both sides and a death-wound to himself. In these brief years of incessant campaigning he was the leading actor in a wondrous tragedy, the details of which are as yet but partially recorded. Twice during his experience was he unpopular with the southern people, and once so bitter were the charges against him that he gave up his commission in disgust. But all that had been heard against him was afterwards completely overwhelmed in the universal praise bestowed upon him by the people and the army. Very many times he fell out by the way with fellow-officers, and once or twice with those who were his seniors. For a long time Ashby looked upon him as his personal enemy, and Stuart did not always feel kindly disposed towards him. And so we find at the outset that his soldier-life was not all a pleasant triumph. He was in constant trouble, and always anxious to do more than his superiors had planned. It chafed him exceedingly that he was not permitted to advance upon Washington from the first Manassas, or upon Pennsylvania from Winchester. His life was a tempest of great desire and heroic endeavors.

The general impression received from the perusal of this biography may be that its subject was not many removes from a species of insanity. He seems to have entered upon the cause through sheer love of war. There is not the slightest intimation anywhere in the volume that any desire to aid the southern movement inspired him to accept General Lee's offer of a generalship. Not that he may not have been so inspired, but there is no suggestion of it on the part of the biographer. From the first sound of conflict at Bull Run he seemed to enjoy the struggle, and was never so happy as when standing exposed in the heat of a battle. But he was always thirsting for something greater, and died believing that he might have accomplished vastly more if he could have invaded the enemy's country." He was brave beyond all common interpretations of bravery, and was reckless up to the fullest point of the common conception of recklessness. It is a wonder that he lived unharmed so long as he did. The biographer often speaks of his strange gesticulations and not infrequent mental abstractions during times of great peril and great excitement. He is represented as having been "beside himself" upon his re-entry of Winchester; and, upon arriving at the scene of impending conflict on the Chickahominy, he sat on his horse like a marble statue, apparently annihilated of all that was about to transpire. To the reader there seems to be something unnatural in all this, but our own opinion in the matter is, that his intense religious devotion has led many to think him insane. We knew that he never entered upon a struggle without imploring help from above, and it was his custom to render thanks to God for all that was accomplished. His very bravery and recklessness were the fruit of an immovable faith in the Eternal One in whose name he claimed all victories and to whom he most willingly surrendered his spirit. He was the Havelock of the war—a brave, good man, who loved the excitement but not the carnage of conflict.

As a military leader, General Jackson was very willing to take responsibilities—in fact, it was sometimes thought that he was too presuming in this regard. In times of peril he was impatient of anything like circumlocution or delay, but was eager to rush forward, and, by some unexpected flank movement, take the opposing forces at a disadvantage. This he sometimes did without awaiting the slow process of orders and plans, and thus was at times blamed by other commanders. He was not satisfied with a single success, but desired to rush forward until he should have inflicted lasting injury upon a command. He gave little time to maps and charts, but was quick to plan his movements and most secret in their execution. His troops seldom knew any thing of his plans, and at times his staff officers were uninformed concerning his destination. This was the case on the occasion of the sudden transfer of the army of the Shenandoah to the works in front of Richmond and also at the time of the great flank movement upon Chancellorsville, Probably the two characteristics by which General Jackson will be most remembered will be his extreme reticence and his astonishing celerity of action. He was always "surprising" somebody, especially General Banks. General Lee never lost his confidence in him for an hour, and felt the loss to be irreparable when he fell at Chancellorsville.

With all his severity and exacting requirements of his men, General Jackson was still greatly beloved by them all. This was shown pre-eminently by the fact that the officers did not dare to let the troops know that he was wounded. It was also shown after his death by the war cry of "Remember Jackson," which seemed to inspire to greater effort. We believe that General Jackson was as popular with his men as was General M'Clellan with his troops. Especially did the old "Stonewall Brigade" remember their first commander with great affection, an affection which was fully reciprocated on hispart. Just before his death he said. "The day will come when it will be a matter of pride to have belonged to the old Stonewall Brigade." The great hold which Jackson had upon the hearts of the people was also attested. The entire South was in mourning. The people seemed to feel that they had lost their pillar of safety. If any had complained of him they saw then how unworthy had been their faultfinding. For there was none to fill the gap, none to dash upon the federals with such fearless impetuosity. The South could now see how great a man it had lost, and its grief was inconsolable.

General Jackson died a Christian death, sweetly smiling, and exclaiming, "It is all right." During all his suffering he would never utter any syllable of complaint, but seemed to be living over again his bloody encounters.—Friends passed in and out, and he had a kind word for all. He uttered no bitterness toward the North and said little or nothing of the southern cause. His thoughts were on the field. He was not a politician—not a man for great civil works—but the impetuous unflinching Christian soldier. Such he lived and such he died. He did not see the contest half to its ending. He did not take part in its bloodiest battles. But he was the hero of the first two years of the war, and as such, his fame will not readily pass away.—*Round Table.*

JUDGE BRADY, of the Common Pleas of this city, will not blame us for reproducing, without his consent, the following, which he related a few evenings since:

An Irishman, who had doubtless been "shine mouldin' for want of a batin'," and could not resist the temptation to have a little exercise, was arraigned for an assault and battery. He listened with apparent rapt attention to the reading of the indictment. When that ceremony was ended Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk, asked him, in accordance to the form then in use: "Do you demand a trial on this indictment?" Pat, leaning forward in seeming utter ignorance of what had been asked him, said: "What's that?" Mr. Vandervoort, a little dashed by the manner of the man, repeated the question; and the response was: "The divil a trial I want! Ye needn't give yourself the trouble of tryin' me! Ye may as well save the expinse of that and put me down innocent! I outlaw him! to lave this wid me bless'n' on ye! Indade I'm anxious, for me boss is waitin' for me beyant! Oh no, no; the divil a thrial I want at all, at all!" All this was said so rapidly that Mr. Vandervoort could not interpose to stop it; and the prisoner having, as he supposed, settled the business, attempted to leave the court, but was of course prevented. Mr. Vandervoort, when the mirth had subsided, changed the question, and asked: "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"What's that?" said he again, leaning forward with his hand to his ear, as if he had not heard the question.

"Are you guilty or not guilty?"

"The answer came once: "*Arrah! how the divil can I tell till I hear the indence?*"

He was permitted to hear just the least taste of testimony, that eventuated in his being sent to quod for one calendar month.

AMERICAN WONDERS.—The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagra, where the water from the great Upper Lakes forms a river three-quarters of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted, plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 170 feet each.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean sea and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles in length.

The largest Valley in the world is the Valley of the Mississippi. It contains 500,100 square miles, and is one of the most fertile and profitable regions of the globe.

The largest Lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inland sea, being 430 miles long, and 1,000 feet deep.

The greatest Natural Bridge in the world is the Natural Bridge over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm 80 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, at the bottom of which the creek flows.

The greatest mass of Iron in the world is the Iron Mountain of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton Aqeduct in New York. Its length is forty miles and a half, and it cost twelve and one-half million dollars.

The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world, are in Pennsylvania; the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons annually, and appear to be inexhaustible.

ANDREW JOHNSON has been elected an honorary member of a Base Ball Club, and is learning to play fast. He put out Stanton at home base—Sheridan and Sickles on a "fly," and "muffed" several balls—including one from Grant's bat, with great dexterity. "Go in lively Andy."

THE PAPER DON'T SAY SO.

A FEW evenings ago, farmer Slocum was reading an account of a dreadful accident which had occurred at a factory in the next town, and which the village editor had described in a great many hard words. "I declare, wife, that was an awful accident over tew the mills," said Mr. S.—"What was it about Mr. Slocum?" "I'll read the count, wife, and then you'll know all about it." Mr. Slocum began to read.

"*Horrible and Fatal Accident.*—It becomes our painful duty to record the particulars of an accident that occurred at the lower mill of this village yesterday evening, by which a human being in the prime of life was hurried to "that bourne from which," as the immortal Shakespeare has said, 'no traveler returns.'—'Do tell!' exclaimed Mrs. S., 'Mr. John Smith, a workman who has but few superiors this side of the great city of New York, was engaged in adjusting a belt upon one of the large drums,' 'I wonder if it was a brass drum, such as has E. Pluribus Unium painted on't, said Mrs. Slocum,] when he became entangled. His arm was drawn around the drum, and finally his entire body was whirled over the shaft at a fearful rate. When his situation was discovered, he had revolved with immense velocity about fifteen minutes, his head and limbs striking a large beam, a distinct blow at each revolution." ["Poor creeter! how it must have 'urt him!"] "When the machinery had been stopped, it was found that Mr. Smith's arms and legs were macerated to a jelly;" ["wonder if it killed him," said Mrs. Smith,] "his skull was fractured; his spine dislocated." ["Well, did it kill him?" asked Mrs. S., with increased interest.] "Portions of the dura mater, cerebrum, celebrum, cerebellum, in confused masses, were scattered about the floor—in short the gates of eternity had opened upon him."

"Was the man killed?" said Mrs. S. "I don't know—haven't come to that yet—you'll know when I've finished the piece," And Mr. Slocum continued reading.

"It was evident, when the shapeless form was taken down, that it was no longer tenanted by an immortal spirit—that the vital spark was extinct—["Was the man killed? that was what I want to come at," said Mrs. S.]

"Do have a little patience, old 'oman," said Mr. Slocum. "I presume we shall come upon it right away."

"This fatal casualty has cast a gloom over our village, and we trust that it will be a warning to persons who are called upon to regulate machinery in our mills."

"Now," said Mrs. Slocum, "I should like to know whether the man was killed or not?" Mr. Slocum looked puzzled. He scratched his head, scratinized the article he had been reading, and took a general survey of the paper: "I declare, wife," said he, "it's rather curus; but really *the paper don't say.*"

TEACH THE WOMEN TO SAVE.—There's the secret! A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best saving bank yet established—one who receives deposits daily and hourly with no costly machinery to manage it. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women would imbibe it at once, they would cultivate and adhere to it, and thus, when they were not aware of it, would be laying the foundation of a competent security in a stormy time, and shelter in a rainy day. The woman who sees to her own house, has a large field to save in. The best way to make her comprehend it is to keep an account of all current expenses. Probably not one woman in ten has an idea of how much are the expenditures of herself and family. Where from one to two thousand dollars are expended annually there is a chance to save something if the effort is only made. Let the housewife take the idea, act upon it, and she will save many dollars, perhaps hundreds, which before she thought impossible.

KEEP A LIST.—Keep a list of your friends; and let God be first in your list, however long it may be.

Keep a list of the gifts you get; and let Christ, who is the unspeakable gift be first.

Keep a list of your mercies; and let pardon and life stand at the head.

Keep a list of your joys; and let the joy unspeakable and full of glory be first.

Keep a list of your hopes; and let the hope of glory be foremost.

Keep a list of your sorrows; and let sorrow for sin be first.

Keep a list of your enemies; and however many they may be, put down the "old man" and the "old serpent" first.

Keep a list of your sins; and let the sin of unbelief be put down as the first and worst of all.

A LAUDABLE spirit of economy and thrift pervades the town of Saybrook, Connecticut—the place where the first American "platform" was constructed—judging from the consolatory reflections of Uncle Barnek B——, who had been very sick in midsummer, but soon got about again. In reply to Colonel Higginbottom's inquiry as to his health he said: "Wa'al, now, Kur

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ A nine-year old boy in Hatfield, Massachusetts, weighs two hundred pounds.

☞ Judge Buckner, of Kentucky, aged sixty-five, fell in love with a woman aged nineteen, and shot himself because he couldn't get her. Rash youth!

☞ The Mrs. Lincoln $100,000 fund, to be raised in subscriptions of one dollar each, has already reached the handsome aggregate of six dollars.

☞ Birmingham is one of the healthiest towns in England. Its death rate is eighteen to a thousand. That of London is twenty-four and that of Liverpool is fifty.

☞ Colored Green Sheperd is running for the Legislature of North Carolina. Who rules o'er freemen should himself be free, and who represents freedmen should himself be green.

☞ The New York *Herald* thinks State Senator Humphrey ought to go to prison, because it is "a mean job for a Senator to sell himself so low as five hundred dollars, and as improperly depressing the market for Assemblymen and lobbymen."

☞ Complete official returns show the Ohio Legislature to stand thus: Senate, 18 Republicans and 19 Democrats; House, 49 Republicans and 59 Democrats; showing seven Democratic majority on joint ballot.

☞ A woman of respectable standing in New London, Conn., cowhided her son in the public streets of that city the other day because he refused to marry to suit her wishes.

☞ Near Sherman, Texas, recently, Mrs. Beatty, a widow lady, met her death in a most singular manner. She was in the act of getting on a horse, when a common sewing needle, which stuck in her dress, caught in the saddle and was driven in her body near her breast, slightly piercing her heart. She lived only about halfan hour.

☞ A gentleman residing a short distance north of Huntsville, Ohio, sold from his farm, a few days ago, a single-curled black walnut-tree to a Boston dealer for $500. The tree was not an exceedingly large one at that. The purchaser, after the tree had been felled, and its true value ascertained, remarked that he would not take $2,000 for it.

☞ Brimstone Brownlow was elected U. S. Senator, on the 23d instant, by the so-called Legislature of Tennessee, by 24 majority over Stokes, also Radical. Another farce of an election will now be held for governor, in case Brownlow does not intend to run both offices together, which is quite probable.

☞ In Virginia City, Nevada, a poor widow, in over-hauling an old vest of her husband's, who had recently died, found a dirty paper in the pocket, which, on examination proved to be a deed for three feet of the Savage claim. The Secretary of the company informed her that it was genuine, and that $1,800 were due on it. She took the money, sold the dirty paper for $14,000, and went to her home and friends at the East.

☞ Joseph Cloud, of East Nantmeal, says he raised a pumpkin vine seven hundred and eighty feet long, which bore three hundred and forty-eight pounds of pumpkins, the largest of which weighed sixty pounds.

☞ A German named Miller, in Racine, applied kerosene oil to an ulcer on his hand. The hand soon began to swell, and the swelling extended over his whole body. It was impossible to stop its progress and Mr. Miller died in great agony.

☞ A young Englishman of wealth and culture, recently fell in love with a squaw in Omaha, Kansas, and married her. The next day she got drunk and turned somersaults in the street. The young Englishman of wealth and culture at last accounts, was seeking for a divorce, on the ground of incompatability of tastes.

☞ A celebrated dentist says that in the United States, in a population of thirty millions, there are twenty millions of teeth lost annually by decay—all caused by the use of bolted wheat, which deprives the system of the lime needed in the human teeth.

☞ Sixty days ago Cheyenne, Dakotah, was a howling wilderness; now it has a Mayor and Common Council, publishes ordinances regulating city life, and has a newspaper, rum shops, and various other incidents of civilization.

☞ The *Spirit of Jefferson* states that the fish "frap" near Mr. Manning's residence on the Shenandoah produced as much as one thousand eels in one night last week! And it wasn't a good night for eels, either!

☞ A dog in the employ of the United States, at Peoria, Illinois, stands at the ladies' entrance to the postoffice, and declines to allow gentlemen to enter.

☞ While sinking a well in Fayette County, Iowa, Captain Appleton came upon the top branches of a buried forest, twelve feet below the surface. The trees were erect.

☞ A Democrat of Ohio came all the way from Chili, in South America, to vote at the recent election. That is the right kind of a Democrat, and his patriotic zeal should be imitated by every one of the sluggards in this county who allowed themselves to be kept away from the polls at the recent election.

☞ In one of the comic papers, Ben. Butler is represented as a manager before the footlights, apologizing to the public, and saying that, owing "to a break in the machinery, the farce of Impeachment is unavoidably postponed." In one of the stage boxes is a fierce military man with a Radical programme in his hand.

☞ An Ohio editor has ciphered out the number of grasshoppers in that State. He estimates the number at 42,626,150,000. These placed in single file, allowing one and a half inches to each hopper, would reach a distance of 8,060,000 miles, or would girt the earth 2,490 times.

☞ The Mound City (Kan.) *Sentinel* says that at Twin Prairie some neighbors noticed that the prairie was on fire and rallied for the purpose of putting it out, when their attention was called to a man who was riding along the road dismounting and setting fire to the prairie in different places, some half a mile or a mile apart. The neighbors went in pursuit and captured and hung him.

☞ In a case at Albion, New York, where a telegraph operator, summoned as a witness to disclose the nature of dispatches which had passed through his hands, refused to testify on the ground that the dispatches were confidential communications and the private property of the parties, the Judge ruled that they were not privileged communications, or private property in the sense mentioned, and issued an order requiring copies of the messages sent to be produced in evidence.

☞ Near Wooster, Ohio, a boy aged nine years went out to the barn to make a bed for a sow with pigs, and in doing so the animal attacked him ferociously, injuring him almost fatally. He was fearfully bitten and mangled in the knee, legs, and arms. His right arm, below the elbow, was literally "chawed up," the bones crushed to pieces, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh alone. He managed, however, to escape, and went to the house. Physicians amputated the arm, and at last accounts he was doing finely.

☞ The masses have one privilege left. They rise at five—twenty and work till ten-forty at night to earn money to pay seven-thirty interest to bond-holders. The bond-holder gets up at ten-forty and enjoys himself till ten-forty at night, when he retires, chuckling over the fact that he has no road tax, or school tax, or county tax, or State tax to pay; and then offers thanks to Jacobin leaders for privileges he enjoys over the laboring million. The masses have power to right matters at the polls. Will they do it?

☞ There is a boy in Minnesota twelve years old, whose legs are only ten inches long and without bones.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

THE RESULT.

Again, faithful reader, does the COLUMBIAN come to you bearing good news. New York and New Jersey have been redeemed from Radical misrule, while even in Massachusetts there is "a quaking among the dry bones." Party leaders cannot maintain further that "local issues" defeated them. The tide has swept from Maine to California—from Kentucky to the lakes, until the only resort for the once omnipotent Republican party is among the negroes in the cane brakes and cotton fields of the South. The "party of intelligence" now depends for salvation upon the votes of a brutalized race just emerged from slavery, having been defeated wherever white men bore sway. True, we cannot change the present Congress, but they dare not oppose the loudly spoken voice of the people, and pursue their insane policy any further. The Radical party is dead. It was not beautiful in life, nor is it lovely in death, yet we will cheerfully perform our duty as one of the pall-bearers. We would sing, as did the preacher who was burying a wicked man,—

"With rapture we, delight to see,
This wicked cuss removed."

To our friends we would say, close up the ranks—permit no straggling—keep united—and no combination can defeat you. Keep the column moving,—let each one do his duty and ere long our grand old Union will be restored to her pristine glory, and we can then look back upon the past as a hideous nightmare.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

No better proof could be adduced with which to satisfy the public mind as to the failing powers of the veteran representative from the Lancaster district, than the remarkable document bearing his signature, and addressed to one M. D. G. Pfeiffer M. D. L. L. D., which we find in full in the columns of the *Press*. Remarkable it certainly is, not only for the singularity of its arguments, but for the style and manner of their setting forth—being pre-eminently illogical, rambling and discursive. It is difficult to perceive, in this loosely jointed and incongruous array of words, any traces of either the statesman or the philosopher, and we doubt whether this production will do much to strengthen the Radical party, or convince the thinking members thereof as to the justness of its deductions. Through it all we can hardly fail to discover the querulous complaint of the bed-ridden old man, that because of the non-acceptance of his one idea, the country is in its present state of confusion and disorder. The general tenor of Mr. Stevens' argument is this: That the Constitution of the United States as handed down to this generation, is but a faulty and constrained instrument, not carrying out the intentions of its framers or fully elucidating their ideas.

He contends that we of the present day are competent to alter and improve this time-honored instrument, and that by so doing we will raise the country to a more perfect state of liberty than we have heretofore enjoyed, or than, perhaps, the fathers of the country had contemplated. This wonderful improvement is to be brought about by simply adopting his principle, that Congress has full and complete authority to legislate for all the States in the matter of the elective franchise. In other words, he proposes to ignore all State laws and Constitutions and to establish a central power in the Congress assembled at Washington, which is to adjudicate in a matter so important as this, and exercise a controlling power over the electors of the United States. And this, Mr. Stevens thinks, is approaching nearer to the full and perfect liberty contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, and the signers of the Declaration. Mr. Stevens however, does not declare that the Constitution furnishes any authority for this centralization of power, but says that it was the *intention* of the fathers of the Republic to establish such a government, and that we should carry it out. This argument is amusing if not convincing, and evinces a singular unanimity of opinion between the able patriots who framed the Constitution, and the able leader of the 40st Radical House of Congress!

Mr. Stevens deduces from *his* reading of the Declaration of Independence, that the elective franchise is not merely a privilege but a *right*, and that this right descends as a matter of course upon those enfranchised beings whose welfare was considered in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. It is difficult to treat an argument so peculiar in all respects. The Declaration fails to furnish any evidence of this, but the *assumption of meanings* which Mr. Stevens adopts, settles all descrepancies. It were easy in any case to perfect an argument, if we were allowed to furnish ideas and suggest intentions, when the letter of the instrument would not bear out our statements. In Mr. Stevens' case "the wish is father to the thought." It is not what the framers of the Constitution *did* think but what they *ought* to have thought (according to his belief) which furnishes the basis of his argument.

Mr. Stevens closes his letter with a brief allusion to the Islands of St. Thomas, Santa Cruz and St. John's in the West Indies, and a prediction as to the future greatness of the United States. "If we do the justice which the Declaration of Independence proposes, and we now propose." Taking the letter as a whole, it is weak, illogical and altogether the most unworthy specimen we have yet seen from the pen of the "Great Commoner." We fancy it will need the strong and efficient help of his friends and followers to convince the thinking men of either party that Mr. Stevens is entitled to any position as statesman or reasoner. It is not difficult to understand the cause of such a document being written. No one is more thoroughly convinced of his waning powers than is the author himself. As his inability to hold his position in the House becomes more and more apparent, the bitter and disappointed old man chafes and frets at his own impotence to carry out his revolutionary schemes. Prostrated by physical suffering, his mind, still active, finds vent for its passions in writing such letters as the above, and those containing denunciations of his own party and accusations of corruption and fraud in the Legislature which his own exertions have helped to place in power.

The recent elections must have filled to overflowing the cup of bitterness which he must needs partake of, and have doubtless called forth the letter which forms the subject of this article, which although intended, from appearances at least, to be calmly discussive and convincing has failed so signally of being either one or the other.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT--U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

JUSTICE compels us to say, that the Assessor's office in this District, was never more faithfully administered than now, both in regard to the interests of the people and of the government. R. F. Clark, Esq., the Assessor, is proceeding on the only principles that can render a public office, (however exacting in its demands,) satisfactory alike to the taxpayers and to the government. Those principles are *Economy* and *Impartiality*.

We are led to these remarks by the recent re-organization of the District by which the number of Assistants is reduced, and the expenses greatly diminished.

Without lessening the efficiency of the work, the corps of Assistants has been reduced from 18 to 13; several divisions have been consolidated, and in order to render it more satisfactory, both appointees in those di-tricts have been set aside, and new officers appointed.

The thirteenth District is now organized as follows:

ASSESSOR:

R. F. Clark, Esq.—Office at Bloomsburg, Columbia County.

Clerk—H. H. Grotz.

ASSISTANT ASSESSORS:

Div. 1.	D. H. B. Brower,	Montour county.
" 2.	Thomas Butler,	
" 3.	Samuel B. Diemer,	Columbia county.
" 4.	John Thomas,	
" 5.	Daniel M'Henry,	Sullivan county, Wyoming county.
" 6.	James Tomlinson,	
" 7.	Ira Avery,	
" 8.	B. F. Beebe,	Bradford county.
" 9.	J. Van Dyke,	
" 10.	W. H. Decker,	
" 11.	S. W. Buck,	
" 12.	Andrew Fee,	
" 13.	Charles H. Ames,	

Divisions 1, 3, 7, 8, 9 and 12 are old appointments.

We know of no District in the State where there has been less trouble, or fewer attempts to defraud the government; in fact from the very first, this has been a model District. The economy and strict impartiality of its administration cannot fail to commend it to all who are interested, either as taxpayers or friends of the government. In the exercise of official duty, the public officer should know neither friend nor foe, in a personal or political point of view. This we believe to be the action of the Assessor, his gentlemanly clerk, and all his corps of Assistants in the Thirteenth District. The people of this division, though they have paid a vast amount of tax, will bear us out in this assertion.—*Mondour American.*

WITNESSES.—As the December sessions of our several Courts, will commence on Monday, Dec. 2nd, we are reminded that of all unfortunate people in the world, none are more entitled to sympathy and commiseration than those whom circumstances oblige to appear on the witness stand in Court. You are called to the stand and place your hand upon a copy of the Scriptures in sheepskin binding, with a cross on one side and none on the other, to accommodate either variety of the Christian faith. You are then arraigned before two legal gentlemen, one of whom smiles at you blandly because you are on his side, the other eyeing you savagely for the opposite reason. The gentleman who smiles proceeds to pump you of all you know, and having squeezed all he wants out of you, hands you over to the other, who proceeds to show you that you are entirely mistaken in all your suppositions, that you never saw anything you have sworn to; that you never saw the defendant in your life; in short that you have committed direct perjury. He wants to know if you have ever been in State prison, and takes your denial with the air of a man who thinks you ought to have been there. Asks you all the questions over again in different ways, and tells you with an awe-inspiring severity, to be careful what you say. He wants to know if he understood you to say so, and wants to know whether you meant something else. Having bullied and scared you out of your wits, and convicted you in the eyes of the jury of prevarication, he lets you go. By and by, everybody you have fallen out with is put on the stand, to swear that you are the biggest scoundrel they ever knew, and not to be believed under oath. Then the opposing counsel, in summing up, paints your moral photograph to the jury, as a character fit to be handed down to time as the type of infamy; as a man who had conspired against innocence and virtue, and stood convicted of the attempt. The Judge, in his charge, tells the jury if they believe your testimony, etc., etc., indicating that there is even a judicial doubt of your veracity, and you go home to your wife and family, neighbors and acquaintances, a suspected man, all because of your accidental presence on an unfortunate occasion. Who would be a witness?—*Exchange.*

BOYCE, the new President of Liberia, was formerly a barber in Ohio.

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

Radicalism Defeated.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT, THE UNION SAVED.

THE "OLD FLAG" STILL THE EMBLEM OF OUR NATIONALITY; NOT A STAR DIMMED, NOR A STRIPE ERASED.

Our ROOSTER, who could scrcely be restrained when we carried Pennsylvania and Ohio, insists on entering his first appearance since the COLUMBIAN was started, and in clarion tones sends greeting to our brethren in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Kansas.

JUSTICE, WITH HERSCALES, HAS WEIGHED RADICALISM IN THE BALANCE AND IT HAS BEEN FOUND WANTING. THE VERDICT OF THE PEOPLE HAS DECIDED THAT "*This is a White Man's Government, established by White Men, for White Men and for their posterity forever.*"

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5—9:40 P. M.—Complete and estimated returns from thirty-seven counties in the State, including New York and Kings, give a Democratic gain of 46,407.

ALBANY, NOV. 6.—The *Argus* claims over 40,000 majority for the democratic state ticket, a majority of the assembly, and at least fifteen out of thirty-two Senators.

NEW YORK, NOV. 7, 1 A. M.—It is conceded at the *Tribune* office that the state has gone Democratic by not less than 40,000.

The Democrats will have a majorit in the lower branch of the Legislature, and have gained several members in the Senate. New York City gave a Democratic majority of 61,200.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKIE, Wis., Nov. 6.—The net Democratic gain in the state, as far as heard from, is 2,004. The Republicans claim that Fairchild is elected Governor by about 4,000. The Democrats concede a majority of about 3,000. The Democrats gain six or eight members of Assembly and three or four Senators.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, NOV. 6.—Scattering returns received indicate that Marshall, republican, is elected Governor by about 4,000 majority.

Negro suffrage will probably be defeated. The entire democratic ticket is elected in this county by from 700 to 800 majority.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., NOV. 6—Returns come in slowly. Indications now are that every official position in the State will be filled by Democrats. In Washington county the entire Democratic ticket is elected. It is also believed that the entire democratic ticket is elected in Frederick county. These have been strong Republican counties. Kent county gives 1,285 Democratic majority, and Wicomico, a new county, gives 1000 Democratic majority.

KANSAS.

THE principle issues in Kansas were negro and women suffrage. Both are defeated, though the "women" run ahead of their colored brethren.

NEW JERSEY.

IN New Jersey there were only members of the Legislature to elect, and the Democrats have secured a majority in both branches.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bullock, Radical is elected by ab ut 25,000 majority, against 65,000 last year; a Radical loss of 40,000. The Liquor men have carried both branches of the Legislature.

RICHMOND journals oppose the calling of a State Convention.

COMMUNICATED.

CENTRALIA, Nov. 1st, 1867.

THE CENTRALIA WEBSTERIAN LYCEUM.

MR. EDITOR: You will please give this a corner in your worthy paper. We (a small part of the young men of this locality) knowing that nothing has, or can be accomplished without united efforts, have organized this Lyceum ten weeks ago. Since, we have debated at our regular meetings, which are weekly, several subjects, many of them debated before in other societies, but the same as original to us. We have twenty-eight members who attend pretty regularly, and it seems to spread its influence among the young, with no small amount of interest and effect. We have the presumption of giving it that great qualifier, and we also have the presumption of making it a great thing. Our improvement was, and is, rapid, and I think a couple of hours in one evening of each week, cannot be more profitably spent. We not only debate, but we read, declaim, lecture &c., and now it can be discerned that the natural bashfulness and timidness which nearly every one has in his debut, are fading away, and those who spoke and walked upon needles as it were, can now stand as immovable as a rock and speak to the point as unconcernedly as if they were speaking among their own families. So much is derived from it, beside the great associations of ideas that are expounded there. I believe I am safe, when I say Centralia is in the lead on educational improvement of Columbia county, taken proportionally its inhabitants. The reasons are apparently simple, we have three public schools in active operation for ten months, an evening school, (select,) a Lyceum, together with other beneficial societies. Inhabitants of Columbia co., wi y not insist on having a longer public or common school term? and not let the academies monopolize your interests so much? Conyngham township built two school-houses last year, and is about to erect another this year. See our improvement down here in the Corner, close by Dark Corner, and dark it is by name and nature. I will give you the names of our officers in my next. You will hear from us occasionally.

J. J. C.

MR. EDITOR: We look for accidents from collieries and railroads more than at y other place. A sad accident here, lately happened a man name l Alexander, who was returning home (in sobriety,) one dark evening, and fell into one of the old worked-out inclosed chambers of Gorrell's colliery and broke his jaw bone. He has since died, and leaves a family to mourn his loss. These holes are very numerous, and the operator ought to take measures to have them filled up, or some more accidents will occur. A person is in danger going about some parts of the town in the evening, and even those living in some houses are in danger. We would not be surprised to find the Conyngham directors taking measures to have the breaches filled or fenced that are around one of their Schools, for the children are in continual danger while playing. If the operator's cattle were meeting with these accidents the breaches would be filled immediately,

J. J. C.

EIGHT WEEKS FOR NOTHING.—*The Country Gentleman.* All New Subscribers to the Cultivator and Country Gentleman for 1868, received previous to November 1st, 1867, with the money, will receive that paper Weekly through November and December, eight numbers in all without charge.

The Cultivator & Country Gentleman, is published in large weekly Numbers of 16 to 20 pages each, and designed to include Every Department of Agriculture, Stock-Raising, Horticulture and Domestic Economy.

The Publishers prefer using the following extracts from well-informed sources, rather than to speak themselves:

The Maine Farmer speaks of The Country Gentleman as "Standing at the Head of the Agricultural Press of the Country."

The Scottish Farmer calls The Country Gentleman "The Best of All the American Newspapers devoted to matters of Rural Economy."

The Gardeners' Monthly says that The Country Gentleman is "Conducted with a Degree of Talent equal to any European journal, and superior to most of them."

The Canada Farmers' Advocate says: "We are in receipt of Agricultural publications from various parts of the world, but for truthful accounts, well written practical articles, and general management of the paper, we have seen none at all to compare with The Cultivator & Country Gentleman, published in the United States."

Terms.—The Terms are lower than those of any other paper of similar standing: One copy, $2.50 per year; Four copies $9; Eight copies, $19. Specimen Copies Free of Charge.

And let it be remembered, in fine, that those who subscribe for 1868, at any date subsequent to Nov. 1st, 1867, will be supplied with the Weekly Numbers from receipt of Remittance to the close of 1867, gratuitously! Address Luther Tucker & Son, Publishers, Albany, N.Y.

FORNEY'S *Press* of a few days ago had extracts from southern letters, abusing the northern people, and calling them rebels, etc., and closing with the following sentence: "The only "loyal element in Virginia is the "emancipated slaves and a few white "Republicans, and I tell you it would "be far preferable to let the Southern "States go, and establish for themselves a separate government, than to "allow them to be controlled politically by the whites alone."

This is the same old disunion talk that we had from radical black Republicans before the war. Then, instead of continuing slavery, better dissolve—now, rather than let white men rule the South, better let them go and "establish a separate government." The people have repudiated these disunionists, and the fall elections give them the quietus.

THE REV., J. C. CLARK, of Huntingdon county, Pa., will deliver a Temperance Lecture in the Methodist Church of this place on Saturday evening next, 9th inst. under the Directions of the I. O. of G. T.

O. C. KAHLER, G. W. C. T.

ALL Kinds of Ready Made Clothing at low figures at CHERRERLIN'S Clothing store, Hartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6-6m.

ALL Garments made in the latest and most approved style at CHERRERLIN'S Clothing store. 6-6m.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 40
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed "	7 00
Flaxseed "	2 25
Butter "	40
Eggs "	25
Tallow "	11
Potatoes "	60
Dried Apples "	2 50
Pork "	15
Hams "	20
Sides and Shoulders "	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " one inch	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, Hemlock "	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, November 7 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7 00 @ 7 50
Northwestern extra	8 50 @ 9 —
Northwestern family	10 00 @ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7 00 @ 7 50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8 50 @ 11 00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11 00 @ 12 50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13 00 @ 14 00
Hyer flour	8 50 @ 9 00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus	$2 40 @ 2 50
Southern " "	$2 40 @ 2 45
California " "	2 50
white "	$2 45 @ 2 50
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	$1 30 @ 1 35
CORN—Yellow, "	$1 04 @ 1 05
Mix, "	$1 03 @ 1 04
OATS ₱ bu	68 @ 72
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$24 75
Mess Beef, "	17 50
Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb	8½ @ 9
Smoked Hams "	15 @ 16
" Shoulders ₱ lb	10 @ 11
Lard, ₱ lb	12½ @ 13
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	$6 50 @ 7 25
Timothyseed ₱ bus	$2 50
Flaxseed "	$2 55 @ 2 60
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$44 00
No. 1 American	$40 00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₱ lb	8 @ 9
Cows, ₱ head	$40 @ 85
SHEEP—₱ lb	4 @ 5½
HOGS—₱ 100 lbs	$9 50 @ $10 25

MARRIED.

KIEFFER—KLINE—At Orangeville, Sept., 19th, by Rev. W. C. Hesser, Mr. Franklin Kieffer, of Orangeville to Miss Susan J. Kline, of Greenwood.

HESS—BRINK—At Orangeville, Oct., 10th, by the Same, Mr. Alexander Hess, of Benton, to Miss Priscilla Brink, of Jackson.

KLINE—HESS—At Orangeville, Oct., 11th, by the same, Mr. A. L. Kline, of Orange, to Miss Mary C. Hess, of Fishingcreek.

HARTMAN—LARISH—At the bride's father's Oct 24th., by the same, Mr. Miner Hartman, of Columbia co., to Miss Narcissa A. Larish, of Sullivan co.

PIFER—WALTER—At Orangeville, Oct., 31st, by the same, Mr. David Pifer to Miss Mary E. Walter, both of Columbia co.

KINSMAN—WINN—On Monday the 14th inst at his office in Buckh rn by Jacob Harris Esq., Mr. Joseph Kinsman, of Montour, township, to Miss Elizabeth Winn, of Hemlock township, all of Columbia co.

WHITENIGHT—LEE—At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. Spear, Mr. Charles W. Whitenight, of Fishingcreek, to Miss. Sarah L. Lee, of Scott.

LAROS—SHANNON—On the 6th ult., at the house of Dennison Brink, in Bloomsburg, by the Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. Joseph Laros, and Miss Catharine Shannon, both of Easton, Pa.

DIED.

HAGENBUCH—In Centre township, on the 23d of October, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Hagenbuch aged 61 years, 4 months and —days.

ONE who was greatly beloved, having for many years filled the position of wife and mother so wisely and well as to have attracted special notice, has finished her course, and all will enjoy her ever cheerful smile and greetings, no more. We most heartily sympathize with our friend, and his estimable family in their great bereavement.

MOYER—In Bloomsburg, on Sabbath last, Mrs George Moyer, aged about 60 years.

HEADLY—On Saturday, Oct., 19th 1867, at Harveyville, Luzerne Co., Pa. William H. son of R. F. Headly, aged three years and 8 months.

SHELLHAMMER—At the residence of G. W. Ruth, in Berwick, on Thursday morning last, very suddenly, Mrs. Anna Margaret Shellhammer, in the 80th year of her age.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

An eminent divine says: "I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen and others, will be sent free to any address.

The genuine has "PERUVIAN SYRUP" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

For all the Protean forms of Disease originating in

SCROFULA,

such as Salt Rheum, Cancer, Consumption, &c., there is nothing can equal the purifying effects of Iodine when administered in a pure state.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in water, without a solvent, and is the best remedy for Scrofula and kindred diseases ever discovered. Circulars free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
36 Dey Street, New York.
Sold by Druggists generly.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Rev. Edward A. Wilson will send free of charge to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a lung affection and that dreaded disease Consumption. His only object is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try this prescription, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Direct to

EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second Street,
Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

may31'67-1y.]

INFORMATION.—Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or beardless face, also a receipt for the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. HALMAN, Chemist,
823 Broadway, New York.

sep15'67.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHERRERLIN'S Clothing Store. 6—3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber in Mt. Pleasant township, Oct. 15, 1867, THREE WHITE PIGS about five months old. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

J. R. VANDERSLICE.

Nov., 8, 1867—it.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 213 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, I will expose, on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1867, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon, John C. Kline, Executor of Herman Kline, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain messuage and

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Scott township, in said county, bounded by lands of Thomas Creveling, Wesly Rucker and others, containing

SEVEN ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES,

on which is erected a

FRAME HOUSE,

and the usual outbuildings; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Scott, and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

☞ Conditions of Sale.—The one-third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of said deceased, and the interest thereof to be annually and regularly paid her by the purchaser on the first day of April of each and every year during her natural life, and at her death the principal to be paid by the purchaser to the persons legally entitled thereto. Ten per cent. of one-fourth of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth of the two-thirds, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining two-thirds in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. The Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps. JOHN C. KLINE, Executor.

Nov. 8, 1867.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHERRERLIN'S Clothing Store. 6—3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Columbia County to me directed will be exposed to sale, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the 2d day of December, next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following described property, viz:

All those two certain tracts or pieces of land lying and being in the township of Jackson, in the County of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania —the one piece of land bounded on the east by land of John Heath, on the south by land of—— Parker, and on the west and north by lands of Jacob Christian, containing seven acres more or less—the second piece of land being and lying in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: beginning at a red oak, thence by land of John Christian south 74 degrees east four perches to a post; thence by land of Wm. Patterson, south 15 degrees west sixty perches to a post in the road leading from Rhoersburg to Christian's sawmill; thence along the same north 51 degrees west, seventy-three perches to a post; thence by the same north 15 degrees east nine perches to a post in Little Fishingcreek; thence by land of John Christian north 84 degrees east, sixty-nine perches to the beginning containing fourteen acres of land and allowance of six per cent for roads etc., more or less. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. Keiper, and John Staley, adm inistrator of Diana Edgar, deceased.

ALSO

All that certain tract or parcel of land in the township of Roaringcreek in the County of Columbia, formerly in Luzerne, bounded and described as follows, viz: on the north by land of John Perry on the east by land of Jacob Sipe, on the south by land now of Daniel Kostenbander, and on the west by land of Jonas Fahringer, containing one hundred and five acres. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Marks.

ALSO

A certain tract of land situated in the Township of Hemlock and County of Columbia aforesaid containing about one hundred acres bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north by land of John Kimmey on the east by land of L. Wright & Peter Werkheiser on the south by lands of Samuel Brugler and on the west by lands of—— Mosier. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Augustus C. Rarb, administrator with the will anexed of Henry Deighmiller, deceased.

ALSO

All that certain building located on a lot or piece of ground situate in Briar Creek township Columbia county, purchased by the said Samuel Sitler from Samuel Smith, and bounded by land of said Samuel Smith It is one and a half story frame building being fourteen by sixteen feet in size. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Sitler.

ALSO

A certain lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia co., containing twenty-five feet on Locust Avenue and extending back along South Street one hundred and forty feet to an alley—on which is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of Edward Shafer.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

November 8, 1867.

THE SCRANTON DAILY REPUBLICAN

will be issued on and after Nov. 1, 1867, in time to be sent by the

EARLIEST MORNING TRAINS OF THE

Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western;
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg;
Lehigh Valley;
Lehigh & Susquehanna; and
Delaware & Hudson

Railroads. It will reach points within Fifty or a Hundred miles of Scranton several hours in advance of the New York & Philadelphia Morning paper. It will be printed in new type on a large 32 column sheet; will contain

ALL THE TELEGRAMS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS!

including markets from all important points, and is intended to be in every respect a First class daily newspaper.

Arrangements will be made for its delivery by the local News Agents at about two-thirds the cost of New York or Philadelphia dailies.

F. A. CRANDALL, } CRANDALL & CO.,
JOS. A. SCRANTON. } Publishers.

1867. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— 1867.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th 1867, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	11.15 p.m.
" "	" Northumberland	4.30 a.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	8.45p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12.00 m.
" "	" Sunbury	6.34 p.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	9.45 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" "	" North'd	4.28

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1867.

WANTED.—at this office on subscription, a load of dry oak wood.

THE negroes and the radicals have carried all the Southern states.

WE will give an account of the Ox Roast at White Hall in our next issue.

SENATOR BUCKALEW reached home from Washington on last Saturday. As Congress meets on the 21st inst., his sojourn with us will be short.

INFORMATION is wanted at this office as to the Post Office address of Charles H. Brolst, Wm. M. Henley, Peter Hanshaw, and Alvin Varner.

THE Governor has issued a Proclamation naming Thursday the 28th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving. Same day appointed by the President.

A VERY witty transparency was displayed in the Torch Light procession lately had in Wilkes-Barre. It read thus: "Sharswood, *Woodward*. No nigger under that *wood*-pile."

FOR the past seven years the Radicals have been engaged in the pleasant occupation of preaching the funeral sermon of the Democratic party. For a corpse it is certainly very lively this fall.

THE person who sent us one dollar from Jerseytown, should have signed his name to the letter. Let him send it in at once. Unfortunately, we do not know the hand writing of every person in the County.

WE are requested to announce that E. Overton, Jr., Register in Bankruptcy for this District, will be in Bloomsburg on the 14th and 15th of the present month, to attend to the duties of his office. Those having business with him should call at that time.

HURD & Houghton are republishing Dr. William Smith's Dictionary of the Bible; of which we have received five numbers. It is a much larger work than the original, and ought to be in the hands of every person. The price is seventy-five cents a number, and there will be about thirty numbers.

WE need not wonder any longer why P. John is so strongly in favor of a Saving Fund Association. He has already received from it $118.50 for printing. We would like to know (being a stock-holder) how much he received from the Green Creek Petroleum Company on the same score?

FOR years the Republicans have been in the habit of calling the Democratic party a disloyal one. It would seem, then, that "loyalty" is at a discount and that the majority of the people have become traitors! However, we have heard of no revolutions, nor bloodshed and even Government bonds maintain their premium.

IT is wonderful how mild and tame the Radicals have become since the election. They no longer talk about impeachment, confiscation, and forcing negro suffrage upon the people north. Even P. John discerns the hand writing on the wall, and is backing down from his negro suffrage doctrines.

OUR readers will see how unequal political power is distributed when we state the Democrats have but two senators in Congress from the Northern States, although they have the majority in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and California. The proportion in the lower house is about the same.

TO-NIGHT the students of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute give an Exhibition, to which the public is respectfully invited. The entertainment will consist of Music, Tableaus, Colloquies, etc., and a very pleasant time may be anticipated. We trust the hall will be filled. Admission fee, twenty-five cents. The object is to raise funds to be expended in furnishing the stage.

DEMOCRATS, read and cogitate upon these figures! The expenses of the United States government, under a Democratic administration, for the four years ending in 1861, were $272,756,025. For the *three* years, 1861 to 1864, the expenses of the government under a Radical administration, were $1,784,976,394; whereas, for *twenty-two* years previous to 1861 they only amounted to a total of $1,431,790,786. Expense of three years of Radical rule over that of all the years of every sort of rule previous, $1,353,185,608!

ON last Saturday afternoon our people were startled by the cry of Fire! Fire!! The town was at once in commotion, and old and young, male and female, ran towards the scene of action, and with admirable good sense almost all were armed with buckets. The fire occurred in the house of John Hicks, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, and in a locality already famous for fires. The accident was caused by a defective flue. Fortunately, through the active exertions of our improvised fire brigade, the flames were soon subdued with but little loss to Mr. Hicks.

"AMERICAN Notes" by Dickens was the best abused book of the day—and in some respects it deserved it. But although a little rough on us as the boys would say, we rather profited by the criticisms it contained. It is got up in very fine style in one volume, at $1.50, illustrated by Darley & Gilbert, and published by Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome Street, New York. The complete set of Dickens' works will be published in about thirteen volumes by the above house, in what is called the "Globe Edition"—cheap and handsome. Send for it by all means.

IT is a common practice among editors to place in their columns small items without credit, because in nine cases out of ten the authorship is unknown. We hold, however, that in copying from a cotemporary any considerable amount of matter, credit should be given. We make these remarks because filching from our columns without credit has become so common, that we deem it a duty to call attention to the subject; and in this business the Allentown *Democrat* takes the lead. Last week it had an editorial, "The Result Reviewed," taken bodily from our columns without a single word of credit. We would inform our cotemporaries, that hereafter we will expose such filching.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XLIV.

A TRIP ON THE PACIFIC.

THE English Mail Steamer was to leave Panama at noon of August 15th, but as our baggage had not arrived yet from Aspinwall, the Captain kindly detained the vessel until 4 o'clock. A crowd of dusky natives accompanied us to the beach, some with baggage, some on begging intent, and others from motives of curiosity. As the tide was out, and the surf heavy, the steamer's boats could not reach the shore, but the difficulty was soon overcome by athletic natives taking us one by one to the boats on their shoulders, much to the amusement of the gaping lollers, and our own disgust.

From the deck of the steamer we had a fine view of Panama with its back ground of mountains, and of the Bay, studded here and there with ever-green islands, appearing in the bright sunlight like emeralds in a diamond setting. The largest of these, Tobago, is the Staten Island of the Panamese, although owned by the British Government, and used by it as a naval station. Years ago these islands were the resort and rendezvous of the pirates who then infested the South American seas. As I gazed upon the beautiful one before me, little did I imagine that in a few years its soil would cover the mortal remains of a beloved brother, whose death was the result of a civil war which few then believed possible.

Another interesting feature was the Bay itself, in whose clear waters sharks of porpoises, sharks, and other fish could plainly be seen. Many of the former were eight feet long, round-backed, sharp-nosed, and swarm around the vessel or leaped from the water, as though curious to examine the monster which so boldly sat upon the waters.

The numerous pearl divers in their canoes also excited much attention. Formerly many pearls of a fine quality were found in the Bay, but of late years the supply has been limited. Besides, many of the best divers are deterred from following their vocation on account of the presence of large numbers of voracious sharks. These divers are natives trained to the business, and sometimes descend as often as fifty times a day in water thirty and forty feet deep, and can remain below a minute and a half, during which time they gather from the rocks about one hundred pearl oysters. Each takes a weight to assist in his descent, and while under, his companions keep watch to see that no hungry shark prowls about to seize their comrade.

The accommodations on the Bogata were magnificent. Not only were the state rooms and cabins large and commodious, but the officers were more gentlemanly, the waiters more accommodating, the conveniences for passengers greater, and the living more luxurious than on the American Steamers. They can well afford this, however, for a first class passenger is taxed one hundred dollars for a four day's trip, and the charges on freight are in proportion. As there is no competing line of steamers they are enabled to charge these unusual sums with impunity. To illustrate further: the postage on a letter from New York to San Francisco—a distance of 5000 miles—is only three cents, while the race from Panama to Guayaquil—a distance of 1000 miles—is *twenty-four* cents. Besides this monopoly of trade and travel, large subsidies are granted the Company, not only by the British Government, but by the Republics on the Western coast of South America. If a cheaper line were established, connecting directly with the California line, (which the British line does not,) there is no calculating the benefit that would accrue to the people of both North and South America, inasmuch as there would be an immediate exchange of produce, and, what is better, of *ideas*; for the people of those countries would then be induced to travel and examine for themselves the practical working of our institutions, the theory of which they now scarcely understand, and hence cannot put them fully into practice. It is a matter of surprise to some that England, though situated so far off, should monopolize those markets, though we are much nearer and are able to manufacture goods on a cheaper and better quality; but it should be remembered that the former insures and protects her trade, while our government, not only leaves all to private enterprise, but by tariffs and other restrictions injures our commerce. Notwithstanding all this, American enterprise is beginning to be felt, and already we are building their rail-roads, vessels, factories, and steam-engines—mine their gold and silver—and in short, are rapidly preparing them for their "manifest destiny;" and it is a noticeable fact that those Republics are most prosperous where American influences and ideas prevail. I say *American* because that is the term applied the world over to citizens of the United States. Our nation was the first to give them ideas of liberty. They modeled their Governments after ours, and class their Bolivar with our Washington. Our people first explored their rivers, and aided in bringing even the cannibals into contact with civilization, until now you can scarcely enter a town or village from Cape Horn to Mexico, but some Yankee will be found peddling patent rights, or enter a single *tienda* that does not keep for sale "Brandreth's Pills," Holloway's Ointment, "S. T.—1850—X," or some other production of American genius.

On the 18th we crossed the equator, which event was duly celebrated by a number of the passengers. In former years it was usual to initiate travelers or sailors crossing it for the first time by immersing them in salt water, but of late years the custom has not been so strictly observed, much to the disgust of the old tars.

While in this latitude an incident occurred which occasioned much comment among the officers, and made a lasting impression up a my mind. In those warm climates vessels are obliged to carry live stock, such as cattle, hogs, and chickens. A passenger, seeing that one of the hogs was sickly and likely to die, and knowing that very often in such cases the animals were speedily slaughtered and served to the passengers, managed to let the invalid out on the deck for the benefit of pure air. He had not promenaded far when a sudden arch of the steamer threw him overboard. For a time the poor animal swam after us, but was soon seized by a shark and disappeared forever from view. The butcher, cook, and officers were much mystified about the sudden disappearance of his porkship.

Singularly enough, the day we crossed the line, the weather was uncomfortably cool, and many of us put on thicker clothing. I may here remark, also, that south of the Equator the people call to mind forward, whereas we indicate an opposite direction by the use of the same term.

On the same day we encountered several schools of whales. One unusually large fellow, probably moved by curiosity, permitted the steamer to come very close to him, so that we had a fine view of the monster. Becoming alarmed at the noise of the steamer, he commenced "spouting" at an unusual rate, and finally made a dive. All of us were on the alert to see him come to the surface, but to our surprise, as well as his, the vessel was much nearer to him than before, as he swam directly ahead. Not liking the looks of things, he at once darted off in the direction of his mates.

Though the days were generally intensely hot, the evenings were delightful, and it was on such occasions that the sea appeared to the greatest advantage. True, the waters were as calm and placid as an inland lake, yet it was a picture of strength in repose;—a few brief hours might see them lashed in fury,—the calm waters become mountainous waves capped with foam, and the vessel which now carried us so securely, become the sport of the elements. Fortunately for us, the Pacific kept in a placid mood.

One of the principal charms of the voyage was the phosphorescent quality of the sea when agitated, caused as naturalists tell us, by the infinite numbers of animalculae which abound in these seas, and which cause the waters to gleam like waves of fire, stirred up, as it were, from the great black surface of the ocean.

But the sky about the Equator has also its peculiar beauties. A late traveler well says,—"The more magnificent portions of the southern sky, in which shine the constellations of the Centaur, Argo, and the Southern Cross—where the Magellanic clouds shed their pale light—is forever concealed from the eyes of the inhabitants of the North. It is only under the Equator that man enjoys the glorious spectacle of *all* the stars of the Northern and the Southern heavens revealed at one glance. Some of our northern constellations, as, for instance, Ursa Major and Ursa Minor, owing to their low position when seen from the Equator, appear to be of fearful magnitude."

The beauty of these nights is much heightened when the full round moon comes out of the sea, its face radiant and bright from its bath, and yet struggling to hide its nakedness behind the scattered fragments of fleecy clouds which bound the horizon.

We were passing in sight of the coast of Ecuador, and, had the weather been more favorable, the sailors said we could have seen the summit of Chimborazo. On the return trip we went further out into the ocean, passing in sight of a few detached islands of the Galapagos group, which belong to the Republic of Ecuador. The islands derive their name from the *gefapagos*, or huge turtles which line the shore, many of which are carried off for food by the whalers and other vessels which stop there. The islands are of volcanic origin, and of recent formation, as is shown not only by their appearance, but by the low order of animal and vegetable life upon them. It is estimated that there are 200 craters, or cones of eruption, in the group, some of which are yet active. At one time these were noted as a rendezvous for pirates, and later still were used as the head-quarters of Capt. Porter during his celebrated cruise in the Essex. At present, the Ecuadorian government, to whom they belong, send thither their convicts. Small quantities of guano are found on them.

On the 19th of August we reached the Gulf of Guayaquil, and in due time the island of Puna, where we took on board a pilot. This island is exceedingly beautiful, and is remarkable for being the place where Pizarro first landed when he undertook the conquest of Peru, and whose inhabitants remained unconquered for a long time. The Guayaquil river is a large and navigable stream for 60 miles inland, but divides into many channels, making its ascent tortuous and difficult. The numerous islands formed by these branches, are very large, though generally uninhabited. A dense, tropical jungle reaches to the water's edge, the abode of jaguars, monkeys, serpents of enormous size, parrots, and hundreds of other tropical animals and birds.

The same evening we reached Guayaquil, and after enduring a visit from the custom house officers, bade good bye to our friends who were going further south, and soon were landed on Ecuadorian soil. QUIEN SABE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC DEMOCRAT—The following petition was presented to the Common Council of Lynn, Mass., a few days since:

"WHEREAS, On the evening of the 10th of October he illuminated his residence in Union Park, on the outskirts of the city, and commenced firing one hundred guns in honor of the recent victories in California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc., etc.; and

"WHEREAS, After firing but fifty-three (53) of the number, he was prevented from further demonstrations by a peremptory order from the City Marshal.

"Your petitioner craves permission to fire the remaining forty-seven (47) on any evening your honorable body may appoint, and as in duty bound will ever pray. "JOSEPH LAKEMAN."

IT is a singular fact that all our principal cities have gone Democratic. To Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, we can now add Boston, the "hub," which gave our candidate for Governor 1500 majority.

LOCAL NOTICES.

As a Tonic and Appetizer, nothing can equal the effect of Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is *permanent*, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

C. C. Marr, has still on hand, at the Shive Corner a large supply of Groceries, Dry Goods, etc, which he is selling very cheap. Don't fail to give him a call, and if you have not got the cash, bring along your butter, eggs, etc., and he will exchange.

KEEP IT QUIET.—We don't want anything said, but it is nevertheless a fact that M'Kelvy, Neal & Co., have on hand an unusually large and fine assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, etc. We therefore say privately to our friend that now is the time to make bargains, before the best of the goods are sold.

STILL THEY COME—MORE GOODS—FRESH ATTRACTIONS.—We see that our friend L. N. Moyer, not content with his already large stock of goods, has again "increased his store." He has just returned from New York where he has procured a large assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., which he is prepared to sell at prices which defy competition. Mr. Moyer's establishment has long borne the reputation of being the best in this section of country and he seems determined to keep it up. We would earnestly request country dealers and others to look in on him, before purchasing elsewhere, and we will guarantee them satisfaction. His arrangements are now perfected for selling *by wholesale* and at manufacturer's prices.

ALL contagious poisons doubtless produce their peculiar influence upon the organism through the blood, in fact, they pass into this fluid, grow and multiply there, given rise to changes in its composition. The contagious poisons generally consist of living matter, and this, by its growth and noxious products, by the great change in the circulating fluid, those terrible affections.

These contagious poisons will fall harmless where there is no impairment of health in any part of the system, but where the mucous surfaces are relaxed, the capillaries distended on account of a sluggish condition of circulation, the blood thin and poor; and a general lowness, they will be taken up, and produce their legitimate effects—sickness and death.

All danger from these poisons can easily be avoided by using steadily the Ziegal Bitters. It produces by healthing just such a condition of the system as is required to resist the poison, besides directly neutralizing many of them in the blood. jw.

WE would call attention to the large stock of Fall and Winter goods just laid in by our enterprising townsman, J. W. Chemberlin, which for variety and quality are not surpassed by any heretofore offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. He has on hand heavy Beaver and other overcoat stuffs, French and English cloths and vestings of all the latest patterns. Mr. Chemberlin has procured the services of a first class cutter, and will guarantee all his work. He has also a full and complete assortment of underclothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods at the most reasonable rates. A call on him will satisfy any one that he has achieved his purpose of keeping a first class establishment, and at the same time fixing his prices to suit all classes of customers.

PUBLIC SALES.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of George Hartmann, deceased, offer for sale, either separately or together, the following described

SIX LOTS OF GROUND

situate in the lower part of Espy, Columbia county, fronting on Main street, and extending back to an alley in the direction of the canal, and in a southernly direction as far as Cross street. Each lot has about 55 feet front, and 150 feet in depth, making them very desirable for building lots. They can be purchased at private sale until Monday, December 23rd, 1867, at which time those remaining unsold will be disposed of at public outcry at one o'clock in the afternoon.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; and one-half, less the ten per cent., on the 1st of April, 1868, and the balance one year from the confirmation nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

P. T. HARTMAN,
EDWARD HARTMAN,
Executors.

Espy, Pa., Sept. 13, 1867-3m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, the trustee appointed by said Court, to sell the interest of Sarah W. Eisenhart, a minor child of Mary Eisenhart, late of said county, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

A LOG HOUSE,

one story and a half high, a Log Barn, Wagon House, Cider Press and Mill, and there is on the premises two good orchards, a spring of never-failing water, with spring house; the estate of said ward, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of said property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year from confirmation, with interest from confirmation, nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

JOHN HERNER,
Guardian.

October 11, 1867.

FOR SALE

Will be sold at private sale, a very desirable residence in South Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa., the property consisting of

TWO TOWN LOTS

situate and fronting Third street of the town of Bloomsburg, whereon are erected a large two story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

with kitchen attached, a large Stable and Carriage house, good pig sty, coal house, etc., a good well of never failing water at the back door. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1868. If not sold between this and the 25th of December next the same will be exposed to public sale on said day at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars, inquire of Michael F. Everly, at the office of R. C. Clark, Esq., Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa.

Sept. 27, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Jesse Creveling, jr., administrator, &c., of John Miller, late of South Centre township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Espy, and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Sherman on the West, on said street of said town on the north, an alley on the east, and an alley on the south, containing about one-third of an acre, whereon are erected a frame dwelling house, with outbuildings, late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

☞ Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the striking down of the property, one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year from the confirmation nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

THOMAS CREVELING,
Administrator.

October 18, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold by the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Jacob Diehl, deceased, on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., the following described real estate to wit:

A LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., and bounded on the east by Second street, on said town, and extending in front sixty-six feet, and in depth two hundred and forty-six feet, and is the same lot which was conveyed to the said Jacob Diehl by deed bearing date the 25th day of March, 1867, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Columbia county, in Deed Book No. 3, page 369, &c., whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

with kitchen attached, also a two story kitchen under the kitchen in said house, a large stable and carriage house and other outbuildings. The property is in good water at the back door of the dwelling house, and a never-failing spring of water at the back door of the cellar kitchen, with pump and trough. The property is in good locality in the rear of the Court House, and is a very desirable stand for a livery stable. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1868. Terms made known on the day of sale, when attendance will be given by

DAVID LOWENBERG, Executor.

Bloomsburg, Oct. 18, '67.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 23d day of NOVEMBER, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., Jesse Creveling, guardian of Mary F. Creveling, one of the A. Creveling and George W. Creveling, minor children of said F. Creveling and Margaret Creveling; and Levi A. Hidley, guardian of Clara Creveling, minor children of I. D. Creveling, late of Scott township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain plantation and tract of land, containing

SIXTY ACRES,

more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Boone and Peter Hagenbuch on the north, lands of James Lake and Alfred Mosel on the west, the North Branch of the River Susquehanna on the east, lands of Aaron Boone, G. W. Creveling & Co., J. E. Farrel, Rachel & Creveling and others on the east, whereon are erected a

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

and Kitchen, a large Barn, Wagon shed, and other outbuildings, the whole in good will of today of the door of the dwelling house. There is on the premises a good large

APPLE ORCHARD,

the estate of said wards, situate in the township and county aforesaid. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Conditions of Sale.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; one-fourth less the ten per cent. on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year from confirmation with interest from confirmation nisi. Possession given on the first day of April, 1868. Purchaser to pay for deed and stamps.

ALFRED CREVELING,
W. CREVELING,
LEVI A. HIDLEY,
Guardians.

Oct. 18, 1867.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER.

REARRANGEMENT OF THE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

The New York Times has recently been enlarged to the size of The London Times, and is now one of the largest and cheapest newspapers in the world. Each number of each edition contains eight pages of seven long columns each, making fifty-six columns in all. It is also printed in clear, good paper—clear type—making it the handsomest and most legible Newspaper in the United States.

The Times aims, first of all to give the earliest and most reliable NEWS from all parts of World, the Current Events, Foreign and Domestic in variety, fullness and accuracy, that can be obtained. In the Southern States especially, from which it has been so difficult to obtain reliable information the Times has a large number of able, intelligent and candid correspondents whose reports of incidents and opinions are of great interest and value; and from every capital in Europe it receives early and reliable intelligence.

In its Editorial Department the Times seeks to criticise passing events of every kind with candor, intelligence and a permanent object for the best interests of community. It does not always agree with its own friends, and aims to allow all to possess the judgment rather than appeal to it to approve. In politics it is Conservative, made up of the old Whig element and portions of the Union Party—favoring the restoration of Peace and Prosperity upon the basis of Equal Rights and Justice to all men, and opposing always and everywhere the spirit and encouragement of disunion in the community. In dealing with the South it has labored to show a good understanding of the duty of conciliation, in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the Union, ample protection for the rights of the freedmen, and the development of the material resources of the country, and the general advancement of the condition of the people of the South, believing that such a course will result in the most speedy restoration of the Union, with success in the future.

In having the control of the Associated Press, and of numerous special correspondents in all parts of the world, the Times is enabled to present the latest intelligence in the most condensed form, and to avoid the long, tedious details which render many newspapers unreadable. No pains will be spared to make the Times the best family newspaper in the United States. Its columns will be found to contain a large amount of literary matter, carefully selected from the best current literature of the day, and especially adapted to the home circle, and will also be found to contain the latest Commercial and Financial Intelligence, Reports of Markets, Proceedings of Courts, Police Reports, and all kinds of Occurrences, in cities, and in the country, &c., &c., will be found complete.

No pains will be spared to render the Times worthy the confidence of business men, and it will be conducted with a single eye to the truth, and to the interests of the people.

The following are the prices of the several editions of the Times:

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum $12
" " " one month 1
SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year $4
" " " six months 2
" " " three months 1
" " " one copy one year 2
THE WEEKLY TIMES, one year $2
" " " five copies one year 8
" " " ten " " 15
" " " one copy one year 2

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New York.

Nov. 8, 1867.

FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE RAUP DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Raup, late of Locust township, Columbia county, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to Martha Raup of said twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

MARTHA RAUP,
Administratrix.

Oct. 25, 1867 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM SNYDER, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of William Snyder, late of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., have been granted to the Register of said county, to Charles W. Snyder, also with Neal executor, all persons residing in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the decedent are requested to present them to the Executors for settlement, and those owning themselves indebted to make payment.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
WILLIAM NEAL,
Executors.

Oct. 25, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
ESTATE OF ALFRED MENLEY, DECEASED.

Letters of administration to the estate of Alfred Menley, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sophia Menley, all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present their claims for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay, and all persons claiming homestead exemption from the personal property of said decedent are required to present their claims to be adjusted and allowed by the Register of the said county, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment, and when all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming on the fund for distribution.

P. G. RANDOLPH,
Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
ESTATE OF MARY MAGEE, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary Magee, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel M. Hartman, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay.

GEORGE M. HARTMAN,
Administrator.

Oct., 4, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ELIZABETH BAYLOR, DECD.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Baylor, late of Montour township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Daniel Baylor, administrator, who resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

DANIEL BAYLOR,
Administrator.

October 18, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF LEVINA HUTCHISON, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Levina Hutchison, late of Scott township, Columbia co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Deiterich, who resides in Centre township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

SAMUEL DEITTERICH, Admr.
O. C. EVANS,
Auditor.

October 18, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia. In the matter of the petition of B. F. Hartman, administrator of James Ralston, late of Bloom township, deceased, for specific performance of contract, September 24, 1867, B. F. Hartman appointed commissioner to take proof of contract.

By the Court. Certified from the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

To parties interested in the above case, take notice, that I shall attend to the purposes of my appointment at my office, in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

E. H. LITTLE,
Commissioner.

October 11, 1867.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MATTHEW M'DOWELL, DEC'D.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Jacob Mowrey, executor of Matthew M'Dowell, deceased late of said county, deceased, to and among the heirs and legal representatives of the said decedent, entitled to the same, will attend at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 9th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of his appointment, of the duties of his appointment, and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming on the fund for the purpose of the said distribution.

F. P. ELWELL,
Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of R. T. Evans, assignee, of Simon Lutz, of Catawissa township, Columbia county, to and among the respective creditors of said Simon Lutz, by virtue of a deed of voluntary assignment, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1867, and recorded in Deed Book No. 3, page 581, &c., in the office of the Recorder of Columbia county, Pa., will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Jacob Mowrey, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming on the fund for the purposes aforesaid.

M. L. ULRICH,
Auditor.

Oct. 25, 1867.

INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application was made to the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to grant a charter of incorporation to the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Catawissa; an instrument in writing setting forth specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style and title of said proposed society, having been filed in said Court at September term, 1867.

JESSE COLEMAN,
Prothy.

Nov. 1, 1867-3w.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC RHOADS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration to the estate of Isaac Rhoads, late of Locust township, Columbia county, have been granted to the Register of said county, to the undersigned, who resides in said township. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the administratrix for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

MRS. MARGARET RHOADS,
Administratrix.

Nov. 1, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF FREDERICK ROHR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Rohr, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, have been granted to the Register of said county, to Nicholas Kindt, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, who resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to make payment.

NICHOLAS KINDT,
Adm'r de bonis non with the will annexed.

Nov. 1, 1867-6t.

NOTICE.

The Collectors, having duplicates, are hereby notified to settle the balance of their duplicates with the Treasurer, on or before the 15th of December next, without delay. This order is especially to be insisted upon as well as all delinquents, collectors will be charged with this notice. By order of

JOHN E. FOWLER,
HENRY A. PAYNE,
DAVID YEAGER,
Commissioners of Columbia county.

Attest: WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.
Nov. 1, '67-3t.

LUNACY.

The first and last Account of Rachel J. Hutchison, Committee of Wilson H. Hutchison, late of Bloom township, deceased. All persons interested will take notice that the account of said Committee has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Columbia County, and that the same will be presented to the Judges of the Orphans' Court of said county, for examination and confirmation, on Friday, the 6th day of December, next.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 1, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia. In the matter of the petition of John Shannon, Guardian of James Schappell, a minor child of Peter Schappell, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, to sell Real Estate. And now, to wit: Nov. 1, 1867, the Court appointed an auditor to report the facts, with his opinion. By the Court.

Certified from the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

To parties interested in the above case take notice that I shall attend for the purposes of my appointment at my office, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

WM. H. CARR,
Auditor.

Nov. 1, 1867-3t.

IN THE ORPHAN'S COURT IN

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS

JURORS FOR THE QUARTER

WANTED, [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

LEGAL.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

REGISTER'S NOTICE. NOTICE is

CHANGE OF TIME FOR HOLDING

JURORS FOR THE QUARTER

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as reasonable terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

of the most stylish and latest fashions, selected with large experience of the wants and tastes of the fashionable portion of the community, consisting of the following articles:

Delaines,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Flannels,
Linens,
Hosiery,
Muslin,
Hollowware,
Cedarware,
Hardware,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs.

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. B. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Corsets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cassimeres,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
40c. 46c. 47c.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 1, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT

BRANDONVILLE, PA.,

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

[illegible]

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

[illegible]

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

[illegible]

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans,
40c. 46c. 47c.

GROCERIES MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

Brandonville, May 24, 1867. B. K. SLOAN.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine Oilcloths and Mattings for Ladies' cabs,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Delaine and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

A full assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

FISH—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in assorted and medium barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and one and all is invited to call, and not to be under any delusion.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

NEW CHEAP WARE HOUSE.

NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM,

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Which he has just opened and is ready to wait on customers there with

CHEAP AND GOOD FURNITURE.

BED STEADS,

[

Farmer's Department.

The Best Stock the Most Profitable.

A WRITER in the *Mass. Ploughman* says that Mr. Samuel Thorne, of Thorandale, Dutchess Co., N. Y., has sold his whole herd of Bates Durham Shorthorns, except two animals, to James O. Sheldon, Esq., of Geneva, (being about 40 head) for the round sum of $40,000. Now these cattle sold, have all probably been raised within ten years. How much more did it cost to raise them than the same number of common cattle of the same age, which, at previous prices, would hardly sell for more than $2,000. This herd, probably, did not eat so much in bulk as common cattle, because they were always kept in high condition, and the extra feed and care which they have had is a mere trifle, compared to the extra price for which they have been sold. On most large farms, this extra care and feed could be given to cattle as well as not. The want of enterprise and ambition to do things in the best manner, (this is the most profitable manner, causes most of the failures of eminent success among farmers. Tell the teacher the importance of doing whatever you do, well and thoroughly if you would realize the most profit from your labor.

How many farmers are there in New England, who keep from 75 to 100 head of such cattle, which eat more than Mr. Thorne's 40 head, and the whole 100 head will not sell for one-fourth as much as Mr. Thorn's 40 head of blood cattle. Now our farmers, who keep cattle on a large scale, can have blood cattle as well as scrubs, if they will only make an effort; and if they will give such extra feed and care to their cattle, as Mr. Thorne did, every dollar invested will yield 20 fold more profit, every pound of hay and grain becomes 20 fold more valuable.

Now one animal he made the most of brought Mr. Thorne $1,000. The cost of the extra care and feed bears no proportion whatever to the extra price; therefore there was a little fortune made in raising this 40 head of blood cattle in less than ten years. How much net profit could Mr. Thorne have made raising 40 head of common cattle in these ten years? Not over $500—but by breeding blood cattle in their stead, he has made a net profit of about $20,000. So much for doing things bodily, and in the very best manner on the farm generally.

A farm which will keep 70 head of cattle, will grow feed enough to feed 50 head of blood cattle, as high as Mr. Thorne fed his 40 head. And that extra cattle which Mr. T. gave his cattle every winter can give his cattle if he will—become fat. When the thing is done thoroughly the cattle will amply not only pay for all extras but so large a profit as to make such extras, advisable; also, help enough to free, clean, etc.

Now, farmers, consider this success of Mr. Thorne, and if you cannot make $20,000 in ten years on a farm which can keep 75 common cattle, approximate his success as near as you can. Remember that to raise the best of every thing, is the most profitable, and it is that little extra, exact care and keeping, which yields extraordinary profits in breeding cattle.

Salt, and Cold Water for Swine.

We do not know the source of the following remarks upon the subject which heads this piece, but we regard the information it contains as valuable, both as regards the administering of salt to fattening swine, and the providing of pure water for them, not merely in hot weather, but at all seasons.

It is not a common practice, we think to give salt to swine occasionally, while every farmer would consider it a prime duty to offer it to his neat stock, horses and sheep, as often as once a week. To be sure the swine get a little compared with the amount given to other animals in proportion to their weight, but do they not need as much salt as the other stock on the farm? We find an article going the rounds of the papers based on the use of *salt for fattening swine*. The writer states that he "selected two pairs of barrow hogs weighing 200 each. One pair received, with their daily allowance of food, two ounces of salt, the other, similarly fed, none. In the course of a week it was easily seen that the salted pair had a much stronger appetite than the others, and after a fortnight it was increased to two ounces apiece. After four months the weighing of the salted hogs was 350 pounds, while that of the unsalted, five weeks later, reached only 300 pounds. The experiment was repeated with almost precisely the same results."

If such should prove to be the general result, most farmers have not gained all the good advantages they might have done from the food fed out. From the example cited there is no indication that the salt excited a morbid appetite, and produced unnatural flesh and fat. Of course a sound judgment is to be exercised in the use of salt, as well as of grain or any other food. And our neglect of swine—and sometimes it must be a cruel one—is that of not giving them a *plentiful supply of pure cold water*. Why it is supposed that the hog should not need water as well as the cow and sheep, is more than we can tell. They do require it. When water is not given them, although fed with swill, they will drink heartily of the water collected in the yard or barn-cellar after visiting their trough several times, and finding it empty and dry. Nothing is more grateful to them in a hot day than a bucket of cold water, fresh from a clean, sweet trough. We trust that farmers will give attention to the matter, and ascertain for themselves whether our suggestions are valuable or not.

Planting Trees in the Fall.

We find that transplanting trees in the fall is preferred by many, so far as it relates to apples and cherries. For pears and small fruits spring is better. Our own experience would make the locality, rather than the season, the guide in making the selection. In upland or other lands of a naturally dry, sandy nature, we should choose autumn; but in moist, heavy, or argillaceous soils, spring is undoubtedly the best without reference to the variety of the fruit. And we should adopt this course whether in regard to shade or fruit—always excepting the ever green, which we do not think do nearly so well in fall as spring.

The best time to transplant in the fall is as soon as the trees are done growing, which can be determined by the color of the leaf. By this early operation the roots have time to strike upon the soil before winter sets in, and the trees are ready for an early start in the spring; and is also better prepared to resist the severities of winter. Large trees, especially, should be transplanted early, or not until the ground is frozen hard.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

For the Young Folks.

The Travellers and the Bear.

Two friends were travelling on the same road together, when they met with a bear. The one in great fear, without a thought of his companion, climbed up into a tree, and hid himself. The other seeing that he had no chance, single-handed, against the bear, had nothing left but to throw himself on the ground and feign to be dead; for he had heard that the bear will never touch a dead body. As he thus lay, the bear came up to his head, muzzling and snuffing at his nose, and ears, and heart, but the man immovably held his breath, and the beast supposing him to be dead, walked away. When the bear was fairly out of sight, his companion came down out of the tree, and asked what it was that the bear whispered to him,—"for," says he, "I observed he put his mouth very close to your ear." "Why," replied the other, "it was no great secret; he only bade me have a care how I kept company with those, who, when they get into a difficulty, leave their friends in the lurch."

The Horse and the loaded Ass.

A MAN who kept a horse and an ass was wont in his journey to spare the horse, and put all the burden upon the ass's back. The ass, who had been some while ailing, besought the horse one day to relieve him of part of his load; "For, if," said he, "you would take a fair portion, I shall soon get well again; but if you refuse to help me, this weight will kill me." The horse however, bade the ass get on, and not trouble him with his complaints. The ass jogged on in silence, but presently, overcome with the weight of his burden, dropped down dead, as he had foretold. Upon this, the master coming up, unloosed the load from the dead ass, and putting it upon the horse's back made him carry the ass's carcass in addition. "Alas, for my ill nature!" said the horse; "by refusing to bear my just portion of the load, I have now to carry the whole of it, with a dead weight into the bargain."

A disobliging temper carries its own punishment along with it.

The Charger and the Ass.

A CHARGER adorned with his fine trappings came thundering along the road, exciting the envy of a poor ass who was trudging along the same way with a heavy load upon his back. "Get out of my road!" said the proud horse, "or I shall trample you under my feet." The ass said nothing, but quietly moved on one side to let the horse pass. Not long afterwards the Charger was engaged in the wars, and being badly wounded in battle, was rendered unfit for military service, and sent to work upon a farm. When the ass saw him dragging with great labor a heavy wagon, he understood how little reason he had to envy one who, by his overbearing spirit in the time of his prosperity, had lost those friends who might have succored him in time of need.

The Stag and the Pool.

A STAG one summer's day came to a pool to quench his thirst, and as he stood drinking he saw his form reflected in the water. "What beauty and strength," said he, "are in these horns of mine; but how unseemly are these weak and slender feet!" While he was thus criticising after his own fancies, the form which Nature had given him, the huntsmen and hounds drew that way. The feet, with which he had found so much fault, soon carried him out of the reach of his pursuers; but the horns, of which he was so vain, becoming entangled in a thicket, held him till the hunters again came up to him, and proved the cause of his death.

Look to use before ornament.

The Lion and the Bulls.

THREE bulls fed in a field together in the greatest peace and amity. A lion had long watched them in the hope of making prize of them, but found that there was little chance for him so long as they kept all together. He therefore began secretly to spread evil and slanderous reports of one against the other, till he had fomented a jealousy and distrust among them. No sooner did the lion see that they avoided one another, and fed each by himself apart, than he fell upon them singly, and so made an easy prey of them all.

The quarrels of friends are the opportunities of foes.

The Ass's Shadow.

A YOUTH, one hot summer's day, hired an ass to carry him from Athens to Megara. At mid-day the heat of the sun was so scorching, that he dismounted, and would have sat down to repose himself under the shadow of the ass. But the driver of the ass disputed the place with him, declaring that he had an equal right to it with the other. "What!" said the youth, "did I not hire the ass for the whole journey?" "Yes," said the other, "you hired the ass, but not the ass's shadow." While thus wrangling and fighting for the place, the ass took to his heels and ran away.

The Goat and the Goatherd.

A GOAT had strayed from the herd, and the Goatherd was trying all he could to bring him back to his companions. When by calling and whistling he could make no impression on him, at last, taking up a stone, he struck the Goat on the horn and broke it. Alarmed at what he had done, he besought the goat not to tell his master; but he replied, "O most foolish of goatherds! my horn will tell the story though I should not utter a word."

Facts speak plainer than words.

The sick Stag

A STAG that had fallen sick, lay down on the rich herbage of a lawn, close to a wood-side, that she might obtain an easy pasturage. But so many of the beasts came to see her—for she was a good sort of neighbor—that one taking a little, and another a little, they ate up all the grass in the place. So, though recovering from the disease, she pined for want, and in the end lost both her substance and her life.

The Leopard and the Fox.

A LEOPARD and a fox had a contest which was the finer creature of the two. The leopard put forward its numberless spots; but the fox replied—"It is better to have a versatile mind than a variegated body."

THE reason why so few marriages are happy, is because young ladies spend their time in making nets, not in making cages.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after April 28, 1867, trains will leave as follows:

TRAINS NORTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Mondays), stopping at principal stations arriving at Williamsport 7.40 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 5.15 p. m., Rochester 8.45 p. m., Buffalo 9.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.00 p. m.

4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations; arriving at Williamsport 6.45 p. m., Elmira at 11.55 p. m.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Washington 3.30 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.00 p. m.

10.15 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 1.45 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 10.0 p. m., and Philadelphia 5.40 p. m.

3.10 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 p. m., Philadelphia 1.00 a. m., and Baltimore 7.00 a. m.

11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.

ED. S. YOUNG,
May 3, 1867. Gen'l Passenger Agent.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, July 1, 1867, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North.
Dep. 8.50 a. m.	Williamsport.	Arr. 6.15 p. m.
" 9.05 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.51 "
" 9.35 "	Watsontown.	" 5.12 "
" 9.55 "	Milton.	" 4.55 "
" 10.10 "	Danville.	" 4.13 "
" 10.38 "	Rupe.	" 3.55 "
" 11.10 "	Catawissa.	" 3.16 "
" 12.15 p. m.	Kingstown.	" 2.20 "
" 12.55 "	Summit.	" 2.00 "
" 1.08 "	Quaneke.	" 1.50 "
" 1.20 "	E. Mahanoy Junc.	" 1.30 "
" 1.45 "	Time, Ashmans. Junc.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.30a. m.
Arr. 6.35 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 10.45 "	(To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk.	6.30 "
	From New York via. Mauch Chunk.	

No change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB, Supt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Assets over $20,000,000.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15,672 Policies, insuring $34,875,000. The total income of the year being $9,217,955.88.

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to
JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
aug2'67.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED'K E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, 3 1867.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
JAMES K. EYER.
☞ Also, Sole Agent for Fells' Phosphate of lime. Large lot constantly on hand. (feb6'67.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
WILLIAM MORRIS,
Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened a new tailoring establishment in the town of
CATAWISSA, PA.,
where he is prepared to make up on short notice all kinds of gentlemen wear in the latest and most fashionable styles. Having worked at his business for several years in the city of New York, he flatters himself that he can give full and complete satisfaction to his customers at reasonable rates. He guarantees the
PERFECT FITS,
or the work need not be taken. All work will be sponged before making, so that there shall be neither spot nor shrinkage.
Shop in Judge Bailey's Brick Building, Main street, Catawissa, Pa.
A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. ☞ Garments carefully cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice. sept26'67-3m.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sunday's excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	1,000,000
Commerce	100,000
Fulton	200,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	500,000
Springfield	500,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a.	650,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar6'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 4th. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian ministry. The school is a preparatory one for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 3,500 volumes.
Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
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OF
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GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

H. C. HOWER,
has opened a first-class
BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
Remember the attraction is in our goods. Don't be alarmed at the cry of high prices, but call and for yourselves. Respectfully
H. C. HOWER.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

L. N. MOYER'S

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THE most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of

Drugs,	Chemicals,
Paints,	Oils,
Glass,	Varnishes,
Putty,	Brushes,
Dye Stuffs,	Mixed Paints,

SYRUPS, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, SPICES,
ESSENTIAL OILS,

Perfumery,	Hair Dyes,
Fancy Soaps,	Brushes,
Combs,	Cosmetics,
Stationery,	Pocket Books,

PEN KNIVES, PIPES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,
LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, SHADES, BURNERS,

Sponges,	Chamois Skins,
Catheters,	Specimens
Syringes,	Breast Pumps,

Trusses of approved make,
A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various
WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.
These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.
Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and *can be obtained either by wholesale or retail.*
Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
August 8, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish country stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in these line at CITY prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE.
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. (apr25'67

THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. Cutouzzi, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals at the old world, in which it is still used with preminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of Dr. Cutouzzi upon the "Book of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "Dr. Cutouzzi, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of

Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.

Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an
INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THUS THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAS SOUL AS WELL AS BODY, AND AS A PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE, HAS NO SUPERIOR.

A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature designed women to be the fountain of his world fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day; and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularity and evil.
Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.
RAHTER & HAUSE,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
☞ For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. (feb7'67-6m.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
39 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with
EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,
having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb7'67-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 27 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Koch,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 214 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1865.
This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all who have seen it work to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.
A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practicability.
It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.
It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply put up.
The great advantage in its use is, that we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, thereby saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also be very serviceable to gather has seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.
Extraordinary inducements are offered to energetic men who wish to purchase Farm or county Rights
For particulars address
WEIDMAN & REINOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Columbia County, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
No. 35 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
No. 29 North Second street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Packers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 50 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,
Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES,
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
aug29'67.] Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.,
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilson's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, SALERATUS, &c. &c.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 16, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 20 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 15 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 50 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,—
TWO COAL STOVES,
good as new, and without a crack or break about them. Also an
ENGLISH PATENT LEVER
Silver eased and enjoyed, stop watch. Apply to
JOHN G. FREEZE.
Oct. 25, 1867-1w.

ONE of the best selections of Piece Goods in the county at CHRISTLER'S Clothing Store, Bartman's block, Bloomsburg, Pa. 6—3m.

GENTS Furnishing Goods at CHRISTLER'S Store. 6—3m.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at
HUNG-BERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Pinoent and Ping
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are coming in large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNG-BERGER.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealer in
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.
No. 41 North Third street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 124 North Third street,
Five doors below Race,
Packages, No. 22 and 24 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c. &c., &c.,
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A
Those intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call at the Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg (next door to the Post-office), and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at the lowest prices.
CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.
I have chains, all sizes, axes, all kinds of weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and very low.
BUTLER'S HARDWARE.
of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, saw mounts, latches, bolts and knobs, hoes, screws, gimlets, window sprinings, loose knobs, strap hinges and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.
COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE
embracing almost every thing in that line. Also
BARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned, patches, silver plated, for of every kind; HAMES, iron and brass; HAME wood; saddle trees, any sizes, with wax, wood and cotton thread, silk, twine and needles, for of all kinds.
SHOEMAKERS' HARDWARE,
A full assortment for cash customers. I have plain and all kinds, sawn; hand, pinned, rip, and compass squares—steel, iron, and any desiring machine, awgers, bevels, mallets, knives, punches, rules, nails, and every thing for cobblers.
FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have axes, hoes, and shovels, scythes, and whets, hammers, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, screws, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gimlets, files, horse shoes, wrenches, stocks, dies, screw plates, taps, reamers, stocks